

SHAPIRO, M.N., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Flatfoot. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.3:55-57 M_т '60.
(FOOT--DISEASES)

(MIRA 13:5)

ANDRIYEVSKIY, S.K.; SHAPIRO, M.N. [authors]; TURTIN, I.C., master [reviewer].

"Repair of electrical machines and of start regulating apparatus." S.K. Andrievskii, M.N.Shapiro. Reviewed by I.S.Turtin. Energetik 1 no.1:39-40 (MLRA 6:8)
Je '53.

(Andrievskii, S.K.) (Shapiro, M.N.) (Electric machinery)

ANDRIYEVSKIY, Sergey Konstantinovich; SHAPIRO, Mikhail Naumovich;
PISARENKO, M., redaktor; GOLOVCHENKO, O.M. ~~tekhnicheskii~~
redaktor.

[Repair of electric machines and starter-control apparatus]
Remont elektricheskikh mashin i puskoreguliruiushchei appa-
ratury. Izd. 2-oe, dop. i ispr. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
USSR, 1955. 245 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

ANDRIYEVSKIY, Sergiy Kostyantynovich; SHAPIRO, Mikheylo Naumovich;
KILIMNIK, M.A., redaktor; SIDNYEV, P.P., redaktor; MONZHEKIN,
V.F., tekhnichniy redaktor

[Principles of electric engineering; a textbook for students of
secondary schools] Osnovy elektrotekhniki; posibnyk dlia uchniv
seredn'oi shkoly. Kyiv, Derzh. uchbovo-pedagog. vyd-vo "Radians'ka
shkola," 1957. 294 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Electric engineering)

ANDRIYEVSKIY, Sergey Konstantinovich; SHAPIRO, Mikhail Naumovich;
GARKUSHA, V., red.; SHAFETA, S., tekhn.red.

[Overhauling of electrical machinery and apparatus for the
regulation of starting] Remont elektricheskikh mashin i
puskoreguliruiushchei apparatury. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Kiev,
Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1959. 277 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

SHAPIRO, M.N., inzh. (Tashkentskaya doroga)

Improved model of a fan. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 4 no.4:21-22 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

SHAPIRO, M.M., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki BSSR, red.; MININA, R.M.,
prof., red.; TSYPKIN, B.N., prof., red. [deceased]; KRYUK, A.S.,
kand. med. nauk, otv. red.; ZAYTSEVA, T., red. izd-va; SIDERKO, N.,
tekhn. red.

[Clinical aspects, diagnosis, and treatment of bone tumors] Kli-
nika, diagnostika i lechenie kostnykh opukholei. Minsk, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk BSSR, 1961. 172 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Minsk. Minskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii
i ortopedii.

(BONES--TUMORS)

KHONTOV, P. A., BELYKH, F. F., SHAPIRO, I. P.

Electric Transformers

Gas-tight shield of transformers. Elek. sta., 83, No. 5, 1962.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress. October 1962. UNCLASSIFIED

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SOMOV, G.P.; SHAPIRO, M.I.; PETROV, A.A.; ALEKSANDROV, Yu.V.

Etiology and epidemiology of tick-borne typhus fever on the
islands and coast of the Maritime Territory. Trudy Vladim
no.2:45-50 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

10000 10000 10000 M.N., FRAPRO, M.I., KHUDYAKOV, I.S., SHESTAKOV, V.I.

fauna of ectoparasites in small mammals of the coastal regions
 and islands of the southern part of the Maritime Territory.
 Trudy VladFENG no.2:114-123 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

YANYNKO, T.P.; SHAPYRO, M.I.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.A.

Use of the fluorescent antibodies method for the detection of
bacteria of the Salmonella genus. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:244-
247 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny.

SHAPIRO, M.S., inzhener

Rotary cutters for asbestos slate. Mekh.stroi. 12 no.7:28-29 JI '55.
(MLRA 8:9)

(Asbestos cement)

SHAPIRO, M. S.

USSR/ Physics - The 0 - 0 transition

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 18/47

Authors : Shapiro, M. S., and Orlov, Yu. V.

Title : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Intrinsic retarding emission at the 0 - 0 transition of a nucleus

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1047 - 1049, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract : A calculation is presented of the relative probability of the 0 - 0 transition of a nucleus accompanied by a quantum emitted by a conversion electron knocked out from the K - shell. Three references: 1 USA and 2 USSR (1940-1953). Diagrams; graph.

Institution : M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by: Academician D. V. Skobel'tsyn, January 18, 1955

UVAROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; CHERNOBROVKIN, Aleksey Petrovich; SHUVALOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHAPIRO, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DANILOV, L.N., red. izd-va; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.; DOBRI-TSYNA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Gas turbines] Gazovye turbiny. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1960. 140 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Gas turbines)

SHNEE, Yakov Isidorovich; SHCHEGLYAYEV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; SHAPIRO, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BYSTRITSKAYA,
B.B., red.izd-va; MODKEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Gas turbines; theory and design] Gazovye turbiny; teoriia i
konstruktsiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1960. 560 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Gas turbines)

SHAPIRO, Mikhail Semenovich; SMIRNOV, Mikhail Prokof'yevich;
SAFONOV, N.T., inzh., retsenzents; BERZON, E.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va;
SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for asbestos-cement production] Oborudovanie as-
bestotsementnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 155 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Asbestos cement)

KOCHERGOV, V.N.; SHAPIRO, M.S.

One-pipe system in the simultaneous gathering of oil and gas in
fields of the Stavropol Territory. Nefteprom.delo no.2:27-30
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut "Krasnodarnefteproyekt".

SHAPIRO, M.S.

Shapiro, M.S. "Preservation of carotin in cooking carrots," *Sbornik nauch. rabot* (Nauch.-issled. in-t torgovli i eks'chesiv. pitaniya), Moscow, 1949, p. 82-85

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Iepetis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 26, 1949).

SHAPIRO, M.S.

Shapiro, M.S. "Loss of vitamin C in the cooking of potatoes and cabbage in public food enterprises," Sbornik nauch. rabot (Nauch.-issled. in-t trgovli i slobozhiv. pitaniya), Moscow, 1949, p. 86-103 - Bibliog: 13 items

SO: M-6741, 17 December 1953, (Lepotis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 26, 1949).

CHAPMAN, T. S.

Chapman, T. S.

"The development of a method of protecting electrical circuits from
interference." His Trade Jour. Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni
S. V. Gorkiy. Moscow, 1950. (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate in Technical Sciences).

Knizhnoye Izdaniye
M. S., 1950. Moscow

TROFINOVA, V.I.; SHAPIRO, M.S.; NARKEVICH, O.Ye.; TRUKHTANOVA, V.I.;
VAGANOVA, N.A., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Organizing an unexpensive and fully adequate diet in
restaurants]Kak organizovat' nedorogoe i polnotsennoe pitanie
v stolovykh. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Menus)

SHAPIRO, Mariya Samoylovna; TRAYNINA, Glafira Grigor'yevna;
CHERVYAKOVA, L.S., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory testing of food in public food service] Laboratornyi kontrol' v obshchestvennom pitanii. 2., dop. i
perer. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1962. 392 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Food adulteration and inspection)

SHAPIRO, M. Sh.

SHAPIRO, M. Sh. - "Arthropneumography of the Knee Joint in Injuries of the Menisci." Sub 15 Jan 52, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SHAPIRO, M.Sh., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Arthropneumography in injuries of the knee joint. Khirurgiia
no.4:37-43 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii TSentral'nogo instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva)
(KNEE, radiography,
*arthropneumoroentgenography)

SHAPIRO, M.Sh. (Moskva, Ye-173, Glavnaya ul., d.12, kv.7)

Leiomyoma of the small intestine simulating acute appendicitis.
Vop. onk. 10 no.1:100-101 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.58 Moskvy (zav. - doktor med. nauk - V.A. Golovinchits, glavnyy vrach - dotsent Ye.Ya. Khesin).

FEDOROV, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAPIRO, M.V., inzh.; DREYZEN, L.S.,
inzh.

Casting of ring pots and heat stabilizing treatment of compressor piston rings. Sbor.st.NIIKHIMMASH no.23:47-58 '57.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Molding (Founding)) (Piston rings)

KUDREVICH, Boris Ivanovich , zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR,
prof., doktor tekhn. nauk[deceased]; FORMAKOVSKIY, S.F.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; RIVKIN, S.S., doktor tekhn.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; OSTROMUKHOV, Ya.G., doktor tekhn. nauk,
nauchnyy red.; SHAPIRO, M.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
KVOCHKINA, G.P., red.; SHISEKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Theory of gyroscopic instruments] Teoriia giroskopicheskikh
priborov; izbrannye trudy. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz. Vol.1. 1963.
327 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Gyroscopic instruments)

VINNIK, L.M.; GRINBERG, R.Ya.; KAMINSKIY, Ya.A.; KLEPIKOV, V.D.; KUZNETSOV, A.M.; KUCHENEV, N.I.; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I.; TISHIN, S.D.; KHARITONOV, A.B.; TSEYTS, I.E.; SHAPIRO, I.I.; SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; ANAN'YAN, V.A., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, D.T., retsenzent; GORETSKAYA, Z.D., retsenzent; KARTSEV, S.P., retsenzent; KEDROV, S.M., retsenzent; KOMISSARZHEVSKAYA, V.N., retsenzent; KOPERBAKH, B.L., retsenzent; KORBOV, M.M., retsenzent; LEONOV, N.I., retsenzent; LUR'YE, G.B., retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.F., retsenzent; GAL'TSOV, A.D., red.; VOL'SKIY, V.S., red.; KHISIN, R.I., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for establishing norms in the manufacture of machinery; in 4 volumes] Spravochnik normirovshchika-mashinostroitelia; v 4 tomakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.2. [Establishing technical norms for operating machine tools] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie stanochnykh rabot. Pod red. E.I.Struzhestrakha. 1961. 392 p, (MIRA 14:8)

(Industrial management) (Machine tools)

CH 3

Radioactivity of the coals and anthracites of the Donetsk coal basin. E. S. BUKHSIN, M. YA. SHARIN, AND K. G. BOOSSTAIN. *Ukrainskii Khim. Zhur. Tekh. Pl.* 4, 95-100 (1929). The radioactivity of samples of different Donetsk coals and anthracites was measured by detg. their ionizing activity by an Engler-Siebecking app., while their α -ray activity was measured by an α -ray electroscope. The emanation formation was measured under reduced pressure. The samples were then burnt and the ash was submitted to the same tests; the ash was next fused with NaOH or KOH, treated with HCl, and the acid and alkali solns. were tested for emanation. The K content of the ash was detd. by Berzelius' method. Anthracites were also examd. for their β - and γ -ray activities. Only the upper layers covering the coals and the middle coal layers have a high radioactivity, much higher than that observed by Joly for granites (2.7×10^{-11} K-Ra per g.). Other coals and anthracites have a Ra content characteristic of limestones (according to Joly and Fletcher 0.5×10^{-11} K-Ra per g.). H. C. A.

ASH - V. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 2ND. PROPERTIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

The boron content of some mineral waters and muds of the U. S. S. R. E. S. Burkser and M. Ya. Shapiro. *Hydrochem. Material.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 154-62 (in German 1933) (1933). -- The volcanic deposits of the Kerch peninsula contain 0.42% of borax. H. M. Leicester

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 2ND. PROPERTIES

1ST AND 2ND CADDERS																										3RD AND 4TH CADDERS																									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES NOTES																																																			
<i>ca</i> 7 Determination of barium sulfide, sulfite, thiosulfate and carbonate in a mixture. M. Ya. Shapiro. <i>Zavodskaya Lab.</i> 6, 1213-17 (1947). - In the control of the production of BaS by reduction of BaSO₄ with C, equally good results were obtained in detg. sulfides, sulfites and thiosulfates by the methods of Kurtenacker and Wollak (C. A. 21, 1941) and W. (C. A. 23, 4043). In the detn. of CO₂ by the Fresenius and Claisen method interference of H₂S is prevented by treatment with CuSO₄, and of SO₃ by KMnO₄. The procedures are described in detail. Chas. Blane																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

Determination of dissolved oxygen in water containing
large amounts of nitrites M. Ya. Shapovalov and M. S. Rud.
Lab. Prikl. Khim., U.S.S.R., 1937, No. 11-12, 21-3. - Several
methods were checked. Rüchel and Stewart's method
is satisfactory if the amt. of HCl is doubled. The error
was 2%, and the time required 15 min. W. R. H.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The kinetics of the oxidation of sulfur dioxide by nitrosylsulfuric acid in sulfuric acid solution. E. K. Lopatto and M. Ya. Shapiro. *J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 14, 266-76 (1937). =HNO_2 is best detd. in H_2SO_4 solns. by adding excess $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. The soln. is boiled to expel NO and the remaining salt is titrated with KMnO_4 . This method eliminates many errors in previous work. The initial concn. of HNO_2 has no effect on the rate of the oxidation of SO_2 , which proceeds very rapidly. The oxidation of NO that is observed is the result of a strong evolution of NO that is the decomposition of an intermediate secondary reaction, either the decomposition of NO from a superacidic compd. like HNO_2 which has sometimes been wrongly considered to be the main oxidation process. In more dilute soln. NO is evolved more rapidly. This evolution, however, is the slowest reaction that occurs in soln. and may have some effect on the rate of oxidation of SO_2 . H. M. Leicester

H. M. Leicester

CA

7

The use of sodium salt of hexantrobiphenylamine as a reagent in the microchemical detection of cations. M. Ya. Shapiro. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 700 2(1968). Contrary to Shelntz (C. A. 30, 1016) only K, Rb, Li, Pb and Hg⁺⁺ give with the Na salt of (O₂N)₂C₁₂H₁₀NH⁺Cl⁻ (N₂O₂) (I) characteristically shaped, colored crystals. Zr and Hf do not form crystals and Al, Fe, Cr, Ni, Co, Cu, Bi, V, Ti, Th and Hg⁺ do not form amorphous ppt's, but ppt. cryst. free I because of the hydrolytic decompn. of their salts. Chas. Blane

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

5TH AND 6TH ORDERS

7TH AND 8TH ORDERS

9TH AND 10TH ORDERS

11TH AND 12TH ORDERS

13TH AND 14TH ORDERS

15TH AND 16TH ORDERS

17TH AND 18TH ORDERS

19TH AND 20TH ORDERS

21ST AND 22ND ORDERS

23RD AND 24TH ORDERS

25TH AND 26TH ORDERS

27TH AND 28TH ORDERS

29TH AND 30TH ORDERS

31ST AND 32ND ORDERS

33RD AND 34TH ORDERS

35TH AND 36TH ORDERS

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39TH AND 40TH ORDERS

41ST AND 42ND ORDERS

43RD AND 44TH ORDERS

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49TH AND 50TH ORDERS

51ST AND 52ND ORDERS

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81ST AND 82ND ORDERS

83RD AND 84TH ORDERS

85TH AND 86TH ORDERS

87TH AND 88TH ORDERS

89TH AND 90TH ORDERS

91ST AND 92ND ORDERS

93RD AND 94TH ORDERS

95TH AND 96TH ORDERS

97TH AND 98TH ORDERS

99TH AND 100TH ORDERS

Ca

Phenythiocarbamide as a reagent for mercury, copper, silver salts and of the metals of the platinum group. M. Ya. Shapiro and M. I. Rud'. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 140-1 (1938).—Addn. of 5 drops of 2% alc. soln. of $\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{CSNHPh}$ to 1 cc. of soln. gives for mercurous salt a grayish turbidity and grayish black ppt. (limit of sensitivity 20 γ per cc.) for Ag yellow soln. and yellowish brown ppt. (limit 10 γ); for cupric salt white turbidity and white ppt. (limit 10 γ); auric, platinum and palladium ions give yellow turbidity and yellow ppt. The mercuric ion reacts only in amts. of 1000 γ per 1 cc. with formation of white turbidity. Acids, alkalis and salts of the following ions do not interfere: Fe^{++} , Fe^{+++} , Al , Bi , Mn^{++} , Zn , Cd , Ni , Co , Sn^{++} , Sn^{+++} , As^V , Sb^V , Sn^{++} , Ti^{++} , Ce^{IV} , W , Mo , V^V , Zr^{IV} , Se^{IV} , Te^{IV} , La^{+++} , Ta^V , Nb^V , Er^{+++} , Y^{+++} , Ba , Ca , Sr , Be , K , Na , Li and Cs . A. A. Podgorny

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7 A new method for detection of trivalent antimony. M. Ya. Shapiro. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 355 (in German 355) (1938). Add 1 cc. of the soln. to be tested to one test tube and 1 cc. of distd. water to another. Add to each 0.5 cc. of 1% KI soln., then, 1 cc. of 20% NaOH and 0.5 cc. of 0.01% Ant. K₂ soln. The blank is colored light pink after 2 min. The sample is colored immediately on after 2 min. Detectable minimum: 10% Sb³⁺. Limiting dil.: 1:100,000. The salts of Cu, Sn, As, Hg, ferric, manganous, cobaltous and Ag interfere with the reaction. A. A. Podgorniy

A 7.0 1.1 4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CO

7

Detection of small amounts of gold, palladium and platinum. M. Ya. Shapiro. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 14, 307-8 (in German 308) (1948). The reaction described by Korenman (cf. C. A. 28, 26439) was used for detg. small amts. of Au⁺⁺⁺, Pd⁺⁺ and Pt⁺⁺. Detectable min. are 0.4 γ for 2 cc. for any of these ions. Besides the ions mentioned by Korenman the following do not interfere with the test: Sb, As, Bi, Co, Ta, Cl, Zr, La, Th, W, V, Mo, Te, Se, Os and Ti. Reducing and oxidizing agents interfere.

A. A. Polozny

AS 35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Sensitive test for tantalum and columbium M. Ya. Shapiro, *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1028-32 (in French, 1939). 0.2 γ Ta can be detected by the violet color and flaky ppt. with rhodamine B but Mo, W, Hg, Au, Sb and Fe interfere. The test with Fe³⁺ and bipyridyl, which gives rectangular, dark red crystals, is equally sensitive and large quantities of W and Mo interfere. The fine-grained, grayish blue ppt. with 0.1% aq. methylene blue is sensitive to 1 γ Ta but W, Mo, V, Sb, Sn and Al interfere at high concns. 0.1 γ Ta can be detected by the coarse, flaky dark green ppt. with a 0.25% aq. soln. of brilliant green but W, Mo, Ti and Sn interfere. Gentian violet, in 0.1% aq. soln., gives coarse violet flakes when 0.1 γ Ta is present but alkali salts of W, V, Ch and Sn interfere. Ch can be detected with pyrocatechol and strong NaOAc soln. by the yellow color when 0.1 γ Ch is present but mineral acids, Fe and Ti interfere. After reduction with SnCl₂, 1.0 γ Ch can be detected by the yellow color in the absence of Mo, W, V and much mineral acid. The oxidation of thiosulfate to sulfate by H₂O₂ is catalyzed by both Ta and Ch to a greater extent than is true of Mo, W, V, Th or Zr. For the above tests, solns. of K₂TaF₆ and K₂ChF₆ in dil. HF, K TaO₃ and KChO₃ were used.

A. A. Podgorny

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
100 AND 1000 (0010)													100 AND 1000 (0010)												
<i>7</i> Determination of small amounts of antimony in mercury ores. M. Ya. Shapiro. <i>Zavodskaya Lab.</i> 8, 986-8 (1939). The procedure is suitable for detg. small amts. of Sb in Hg ores contg. Fe, As and Si. Heat a 1-2-g. sample in a Kjeldahl flask with 10-20 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 until the supernatant liquid becomes clear, transfer the contents to a 200-ml. flask, dil. to the mark with a soln. of 10% H_2SO_4 contg. 1% tartaric acid, and filter. A 10-20 ml. portion of the clear filtrate is retained for colorimetric tests. To a Nessler tube add in the order given 10 ml. of a 0.5% gelatin soln., 5 ml. of 10% KI soln., 1 ml. of 10% pyridine soln., 1 ml. of H_2SO_4 (1:3), 60 ml. of H_2SO_4 (1:3), and 10 or 20 ml. of the test soln. To another Nessler tube add these same solns. 10 or 20 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4, and enough of an Sb soln. to give the same coloration. The Sb soln. contains 0.1 mg. Sb per ml. The method is applicable for detg. 0.01-3% Sb in ores contg. up to 8% Hg, up to 10% Fe, and up to 5% As. The detn. requires 2-5 hrs. B. Z. Kamich																									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

Colorimetric method for determining As. M. Ya. Shapiro. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 16, 1801 (1943) (English summary). A colorimetric method for detecting As was developed based on the formation of Mo blue by reducing arsenomolybdic acid with SnCl_2 . Limits are 25-500 γ per 100 cc. Details are also given for dete. As in Hg and Zn ores. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

CA

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

New colorimetric method for the determination of copper in biological materials. M. Ya. Shapiro (Med. Inst., Odessa). *Biokhimiya* 13, 323-6 (1948).—Guaicol reacts in the cold with ammoniacal solns. of Cu and Ag, forming colored colloidal ppts. of metallic Cu and Ag. The method enables the detection of 0.04 γ of Cu and Ag in one ml. of soln. The intensity of the yellow color produced by Cu when present in 0.1-2.0 mg./l. is proportional to the concn. On the basis of this, a colorimetric method for the detn. of small amts. of Cu in biol. materials has been developed. In the human body, the thyroid gland contains the most Cu (0.0008%, on a wet basis), and the brain and kidneys the least (0.00003%). H. Priestley

ASAC VLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM VLA

SECTION ONE

SECTION TWO

SECTION THREE

SECTION FOUR

SECTION FIVE

SECTION SIX

SECTION SEVEN

SECTION EIGHT

SECTION NINE

SECTION TEN

SECTION ELEVEN

SECTION TWELVE

SECTION THIRTEEN

SECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION FIFTEEN

SECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION NINETEEN

SECTION TWENTY

SECTION TWENTY ONE

SECTION TWENTY TWO

SECTION TWENTY THREE

SECTION TWENTY FOUR

SECTION TWENTY FIVE

SECTION TWENTY SIX

SECTION TWENTY SEVEN

SECTION TWENTY EIGHT

SECTION TWENTY NINE

SECTION THIRTY

SECTION THIRTY ONE

SECTION THIRTY TWO

SECTION THIRTY THREE

SECTION THIRTY FOUR

SECTION THIRTY FIVE

SECTION THIRTY SIX

SECTION THIRTY SEVEN

SECTION THIRTY EIGHT

SECTION THIRTY NINE

SECTION FORTY

SECTION FORTY ONE

SECTION FORTY TWO

SECTION FORTY THREE

SECTION FORTY FOUR

SECTION FORTY FIVE

SECTION FORTY SIX

SECTION FORTY SEVEN

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SECTION FIFTY ONE

SECTION FIFTY TWO

SECTION FIFTY THREE

SECTION FIFTY FOUR

SECTION FIFTY FIVE

SECTION FIFTY SIX

SECTION FIFTY SEVEN

SECTION FIFTY EIGHT

SECTION FIFTY NINE

SECTION SIXTY

SECTION SIXTY ONE

SECTION SIXTY TWO

SECTION SIXTY THREE

SECTION SIXTY FOUR

SECTION SIXTY FIVE

SECTION SIXTY SIX

SECTION SIXTY SEVEN

SECTION SIXTY EIGHT

SECTION SIXTY NINE

SECTION SEVENTY

SECTION SEVENTY ONE

SECTION SEVENTY TWO

SECTION SEVENTY THREE

SECTION SEVENTY FOUR

SECTION SEVENTY FIVE

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SECTION SEVENTY SEVEN

SECTION SEVENTY EIGHT

SECTION SEVENTY NINE

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SECTION EIGHTY SEVEN

SECTION EIGHTY EIGHT

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SECTION NINETY

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SECTION NINETY SEVEN

SECTION NINETY EIGHT

SECTION NINETY NINE

SECTION HUNDRED

SHAPIRO, M. YA.

57/49T26

USSR/Chemistry - Qualitative
Analysis
Chemistry--Resorcinol

May/Jun 49

"New Catalytic Reaction for the Detection of
Copper and Silver Ions," M. Ya. Shapiro, Chair
of Inorg and Anal Chem, Odessa Med Inst, 1½ pp

"Zhur Anal Khim" Vol IV, No 3

Presence of these ions in an alkaline solution
of resorcinol (1, 3-dioxybenzene) catalyzes the
oxidation of the solution by air, rapidly changing
its color. Reaction may be observed in a 1-ml
solution of 0.04% Cu^{2+} and Ag^+ . Submitted 26 Sep 47.

57/49T26

USSR/Chemistry - Molybdenum

Nov/Dec 51

"New Colorimetric Method for Determining Molybdenum," M. Ya. Shapiro, Odessa Med Inst

"Zhur Analit Khim" Vol VI, No 6, pp 371-374

Proposed new color reaction for detection of Mo based on interaction of Mo with aq soln of protocatechalddehyde ((OH) 2 C 6 H 3 CHO) to form yellow colored soln. Detected min of 0.2 μ g of Mo in 1 ml of soln. Worked out new method for colorimetric detn of Mo in steels based on fact that color obtained from interaction of small concns

LC

195T33

USSR/Chemistry - Molybdenum (Contd) Nov/Dec 51

of Mo with protocatechalddehyde obeys Lambert-Beer law.

LC

195T33

SHAPIRO, M. Ya.

PA 195T33

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Detection of copper ions by a catalytic method. Zhur. anal.
khim. 19 no.3:393-394 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Pirogova.

SHAPIRO, M. YA.

Iron

Colorimetric method for determination of iron. Zhur. anal. khim. 7, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

SHAPIRO, M.YA.

USSR .

/780. A new colorimetric method for determining copper in wine. M. Ya. Shapiro and V. G. Lapina (*Vinodelie i Vinogradovstvo*, 1953, 10, 6-8; *Referativnyi Zh. Khim.*, 1954, Abstr. No. 16,026).—The Cu in a sample is pptd. with $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ in the presence of H_2SO_4 and the ignited ppt. is dissolved in HNO_3 . Traces of Fe are removed by pptn. with aq. NH_3 soln. and the filtrate is evaporated to dryness with HCl and heated to remove ammonium salts; the residue is dissolved in a definite vol. of water. The Cu is then determined colorimetrically; the yellow colour which develops on the addition of 1 per cent. guaiacol and 0.5 per cent. aq. NH_3 soln. is measured. For Cu concn. of 0.1 to 2 mg per litre, the intensity of the colour is proportional to the Cu content; the colour develops fully in 25 min. The reaction can also be used to detect Cu; the sensitivity is 0.04 μg of Cu per ml. Other metallic salts interfere if they are present in amounts 200 to 300 times that of the copper. E. Hayes.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; LAPINA, V.G.

New colorimetric method for the determination of iron in wine. Vinodelie 1
Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R. 13, No.3, 22-5 '53. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.21:11651 '53)

1. Odessa Med. Inst.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Selecting airblowers for "Podzemgaz" plants. Podzem.gaz.ugl.
no.2:70-36 '57. (MLRA 10:?)

1. Glavpodzemgaz.
(Coal gasification, Underground) (Blowing engines)

KOVALENKO, A. I.; SHAPIRO, M. Ya.

Summary of the operations of "Podzemgas" stations in the
first half of 1959. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.3:72-73 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavpodzemgaz.
(Coal gasification, Underground)

25 (6)

AUTHOR:

Shapiro, M. Ya., Engineer

SOV/67-59-4-7/19

TITLE:

~~On the Technical Specifications for Crypton~~
On the Technical Specifications for Crypton

PERIODICAL:

Kislrod, 1959, Nr 4, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author offers a discussion on the article by Ye. V. Vagin and S. S. Petukhov published under the same title in Kislrod 1958, Nr 4. Submitted for critical consideration, and comparing these terms with the practice, the standardization project (TU) should be corrected as follows: (1) Technical Crypton. A determination of the carbon dioxide may be omitted, since experience proves the absence of CO₂. It would be proper to include in the specifications the method of weighing the crypton filled under pressure, as recommended by the Committee of Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments of the Council of Ministers, USSR, in 1957. Producers should indicate the gas composition on a label attached on the steel cylinder, and not, as suggested by the standardization project, send a separate communication by mail. Quantitative analysis of the gas: The chemically reactive substances are, as usually, first removed from the mixture by absorption. Nitrogen is determined by conveying the residual gas over heated metallic calcium.

Card 1/2

On the Technical Specifications for Crypton

SOV/67-59-4-7/19

There is no need for the determination of hydrocarbons contained in the gas to be standardized. The suggestion calling for the definition of the crypton amount in liters at 735.5 torr and 20°C is entirely wrong. In accordance with GOST 2939-45 it is to be determined at 20°C and 760 torr. The weighing accuracy of ± 0.05 kg for the filled gas, as suggested in the standardization project for crypton, is not attainable in practice. (2) Purified Crypton. This should not contain more than 0.1% of oxygen, 0.9% of nitrogen, and 0.02% of carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons. Purified crypton should not contain any xenon. Analysis is done as in the case of technical crypton. In accordance with the instructions of the VNIKIMASH IO-595, the oxygen content is determined colorimetrically with the Mugdan apparatus. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

5(2); 5(3)

SOV/75-14-2-20/27

AUTHORS: Shapiro, M. Ya., Yablunovskiy, Sh. I.

TITLE: New Sensitive Reactions for the Detection of the Copper Ion
(Novyye chuvstvitel'nyye reaktsii dlya otkrytiya iona medi)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 2, pp 246-247
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Copper ions strongly accelerate the oxidation of an ammoniacal solution of o-aminophenol by air. In this oxidation reaction the solution becomes yellowish-green. The detection of copper was made on the basis of its catalytic effect on this reaction. If copper is contained in the test solution, this solution is dyed in the air more rapidly than a comparative solution without copper. Besides, the coloration of the copper-containing solution becomes more intense. By this method still 0.01 γ of copper can be detected in a 1 ml solution. Maximum dilution is at 1 : 10,000,000. In the presence of 0.2 - 0.1 γ copper the solution takes a yellowish-green color already after one minute, at still smaller amounts only after 2 - 3 minutes, while the comparative solution is dyed only after 6 - 8 minutes. Silver ions also accelerate the air oxidation of o-aminophenol, however, to a smaller extent than copper.

Card 1/4

SOV/75-14-2-20/27

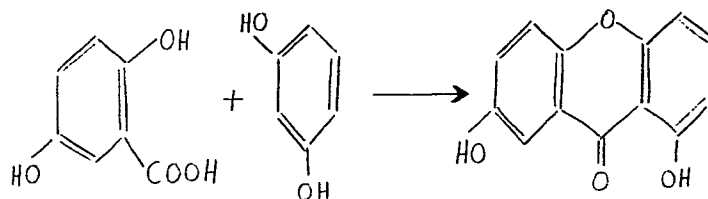
New Sensitive Reactions for the Detection of the Copper Ion

By this method silver can be detected (detection limit 1 μ Ag in 1 ml solution, maximum dilution 1 : 1,000,000). Alkali and alkaline earth metals, moreover, Mg, Be, Al, Sn, Cl, Se, Fe, Fe³⁺, Ni, Co, Pb, Mn²⁺, Th⁴⁺, Sr⁴⁺, UO₂²⁺, Ce³⁺, Ti(IV), VO₃⁻, MoC₄²⁻, WO₄²⁻, AsO₄³⁻ and PO₄³⁻ do not disturb the detection of copper by the method described. Elements which are precipitated by ammonia (Mn, Be, Mg etc) do not disturb until a ratio of 2,000 : 1 to copper because the change in the color may be observed in the clear solution above the precipitate. The authors also investigated the reactivity of the copper ion with an alcoholic solution of eumanthone (C₁₅H₈O₄) which is formed in the condensation of hydroquinone carboxylic acid with resorcin by boiling with acetic acid chloride:

Card 2/4

SOV/75-14-2-20/27

New Sensitive Reactions for the Detection of the Copper Ion



An alcoholic solution of euxanthone with copper salts develops a yellow color, the intensity of which increases with increasing copper concentration. By this way still 0.1 γ of copper may be detected in a 1 ml solution. Euxanthone also takes a yellow coloration with trivalent iron, aluminum, bivalent nickel, thorium, and uranium. The limits of detection and the maximum dilutions for the detection of all these elements with euxanthone are tabulated. In the detection of 1 γ copper in a 1 ml solution by means of euxanthone a 1000-fold excess of Li, K, Na, Ag, NH_4 , Rb, Mg, Sr, Ca, Zn, AsO_4^{3-} , a 100-fold excess of Pb, Ce, Te, and Ti, a 10-fold

Card 3/4

SOV/75-14-2-20/27

New Sensitive Reactions for the Detection of the Copper Ion

excess of Ba, and a 5-fold excess of MoO_4^{2-} do not disturb.

The detection of copper by euxanthone takes place at pH 6.6 - 7.4. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. N. I. Pirogova
(Odessa State Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov)

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1957

Card 4/4

5 (2)

AUTHOR:

Shapiro, M. Ya.

SOV/75-14-3-22/29

TITLE:

A New Photometric Method for the Determination of Nickel
(Novyy fotometricheskiy metod opredeleniya nikelya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 3,
pp 365-366 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The ammonium salt of the purpuric acid - (murexide) - $C_8H_8N_6O_6 \cdot H_2O$ reacts in weakly ammoniacal medium with nickel salts by a change in color from purple-red to orange-yellow. On the basis of this reaction a colorimetric titration method was devised for the determination of nickel in steel. The weakly acid solution of steel in sulfuric acid is oxidized, nearly neutralized, mixed with zinc sulfate, the iron and zinc precipitated with potassium ferricyanide with nickel being carried down into the precipitate. The zinc compound is then dissolved in sodium lye, the hydroxides of iron and nickel are filtered off, dissolved in sulfuric acid and boiled with excess sodium hydroxide. The nickel-ammonium complex salt remains dissolved and can be determined colorimetrically with murexide. The method permits the

Card 1/2

A New Photometric Method for the Determination of
Nickel

SOV/75-14-3-22/29

determination of 0.2 γ nickel in 1 ml solution in
concentrations down to 1 : 500000. There are 2 tables and
3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy meditsinskiy institut im. N. I. Pirogova (Odessa
Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957

Card 2/2

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

New selective catalytic reaction for the detection of copper ion.
Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.2:248-249 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. N.I.Pirogov Odessa Medical Institute.
(Copper--Analysis) (Catalysts)

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

New colorimetric method for the determination of copper in
biological material. Vop. med. Khim. 9 no. 3:298-300 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Odesskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.G.

Method for concentrating fluorine ions in the analysis of natural waters. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.4:507-509 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. N.I.Pirogov Odessa Medical Institute.
(Water--Analysis) (Fluorine--Analysis)

L 27266-66 EWI(1)/FCC GH
ACC NR: AP6009546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0078/0079

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, A. A.; Manuylov, K. N.; Gershenson, G. S.; Mogil'ner, I. N.;
Stepanova, N. K.; Shapiro, M. Ya. 29
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Atmospheric pressure transducer! Class 42, No. 179497 [announced by
Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Manufacture
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966,
78-79

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric pressure, pressure transducer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an atmospheric pressure transducer containing elastic sensor elements, e.g., in the form of vacuum sylphons fastened to a beam connected to vibrotrons, a zero unit, a compensator, and a readout system. To increase the accuracy of measurements and to improve the dynamic properties of the transducer, the beam is suspended from two identical vibrotron strings and has a constant stationary load and a movable compensation load (see Fig. 1). 2

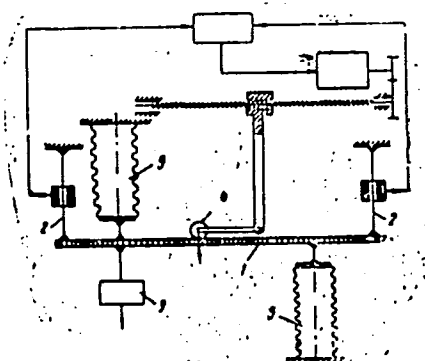
UDC: 551.508.49

Cord 1/2

L 27266-66

ACC NR: AP6009546

Fig. 1. 1 - beam; 2 - vibrotron strings;
3 - constant stationary load;
4 - movable compensation load;
5 - sensor elements.



Two sensor elements are fastened to the beam on opposite sides so that one increases the string tension in one of the vibrotrons and the other decreases the string tension of the other vibrotron. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 10, Q4/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec64

Card 2/2 CC

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Determining the concentration of copper in malignant tumors. Vop.med.
khim. 3:111-113 '51. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Odesskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta.
(CANCER) (COPPER IN THE BODY)

SHAPIRO, M. Ya.

Penicillin and sulfonamide therapy of otogenous intracrania.
Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 13 no.5:87 Sept-Oct 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Docent. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat,
and Nose (Director -- Prof. M. I. Vol'fkovich), Saratov
Medical Institute.

SHAPIRO, M. YA.

Eye - Tumors

Case of psam-oma of the orbit. Vest. otc-rin. 14, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Esophagotomy associated with sulfonamide-penicillin therapy in the treatment of foreign bodies of the esophagus. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 3:66-69 May-June 1952. (CJML 22:4)

1. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director -- Prof. M. I. Vol'fkovich), Saratov Medical Institute.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Extraction of foreign bodies from the trachea and bronchi by the method of direct laryngoscopy. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 5: 63-66 Sept-Oct 1952.
(GLML 23:3)

1. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director -- Prof. M. I. Vol'fkovich), Saratov Medical Institute.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; DZHAGANOV, Yu.K.

Application of formalin in chronic suppurative otitis media. Vest.
otorinolar., Moskva 15 no.2:52-54 Mar-Apr 1953. (CJML 24:3)

1. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose imeni N. P.
Simanovskiy (Director -- Prof. M. I. Vol'fkovich) of Saratov Medical
Institute.

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; DZHAGANOV, Yu.K.

Formalin therapy following radical surgery of the middle ear.
Vest.oto-rin.15 no.6:80 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (direktor - professor
M.I.Vol'fkovich) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Ear--Surgery) (Formaldehyde)

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Morphology of the nerve apparatus of the mucous membrane of frontal sinuses. Vest. oto-rin. 18 no.1:33-36 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav.-prof. M.I. Vol'fkovich) i kafedry gistologii (zav.-prof. G.A. Koblov) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FRONTAL SINUS

mucous membrane innervation, morphol.)

(MUCOUS MEMBRANES

frontal sinus, innerv. morphol.)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36148.

Author : Shapiro, M.Y.

Inst :

Title : The Problem of Dynamics of Blood Glutathion in
Purulent Inflammations of the Middle Ear and Mastoids

Orig Pub: V.Sb. Gnoynyi Otit, ego oslozheniya i lecheniye
(Purulent otitis, its Complications and Therapy).
Saratov, 1957, 19-28.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.

Foreign bodies in the cicatricially constricted esophagus. Vest.oto-
rin. 19 no.2:25-30 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa imeni akad. N.P.
Simanovskogo (zav. - prof. M.I.Vol'fkovich) Saratovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

(ESOPHAGUS, foreign bodies

in cicatricially constricted esophagus, ther. (Rus))

SHAPIRO, M.Ya., SHUB, M.G., TURKINA, L.P.

Professor Miron Isaakovich Vol'fkovich, on his 60th birthday.
Vestnik. 20 no. 6: 125-126 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(VOL'FKOVICH, MIRON ISAAKOVICH, 1898-)

BYREYEV, P.A., prof.; VARSHAMOV, L.A., prof.; VOLYNSKIY, B.G., dotsent;
 GERASIMOV, N.V., dotsent; GUREVICH, L.I., dotsent; ZHELYABOVSKIY,
 G.M., prof.; KARTASHOV, P.P., prof.; KOCHETOV, K.P., dotsent;
 KHUGLOV, A.N., prof.; KUTANIN, M.P., prof.; LARINA, V.S., dotsent;
 LOBKO, I.S., doktor [deceased]; LUKOVA, A.I., prof.; MAKHLIN,
 Ye.Yu., prof.; NAUMOV, A.I., kand.med.nauk; POPOV'YAN, I.M., prof.;
 SOLUN, N.S., kand.med.nauk; TARABUKHIN, M.M., dotsent; TRET'YAKOV,
 K.N., prof.; TRISHINA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; UL'YANOVA, A.V., dotsent;
 FAYN, A.E., kand.med.nauk; FAKTOROVICH, A.M., dotsent; FRANKFURT,
 A.I., prof.; FISHER, L.I., dotsent; CHASOVNIKOVA, Ye.P., kand.med.
 nauk; SHAMARIN, P.I., prof.; SHAPIRO, M.Ya., dotsent; SHVARTS, L.S.,
 prof.; SHUSTERMAN, I.B., dotsent; FOY, A.M., prof.; FREYDMAN, S.L.,
 kand.med.nauk; NIKITIN, B.A., dotsent, red.; AFANAS'YEV, I.A.,
 red.; LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn.red.

[Concise medical reference book] Kratkii terapevticheskiy spra-
 vochnik. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe
 izd-vo, 1959. 919 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Tret'yakov).
 (MEDICINE--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

SHAPIRO, M.Ya.; MUZYCHENKO, V.I.

Use of semicarbazide as a reducing agent in colorimetric
determination of phosphorus. Lab.delo 9 no.3:27-29 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Odesskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(COLORIMETRY) (PHOSPHORUS---ANALYSIS) (SEMICARBAZIDE)

SPALIN, M.Ya.; KASATIRIN, I.A.

Cuprometric determination of the chromate ion. Zav. lab. 31 no.1:
40 1965. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Odesskiy meditsinskiy institut.

SOV/137-59-1-563

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shapiro, N.

TITLE: Some Instances of the Use of Powder Metallurgy at the Laptev Plant
(Oz opyta vnedreniya metoda poroshkovoy metallurgii na Laptevskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sov. nar. kh-va Tul'sk. ekonom.,
adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 1-2, pp 24-29

ABSTRACT: The author gives a detailed description of the technique of manufacture of porous bearings and half-finished products on a Fe + 3% C base at the Laptev plant.

R. A.

Card 1/1

(N) L 3079-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024000

UR/0020/65/164/002/0319/0322

AUTHOR: Shapiro, N. B.

30
14
B

TITLE: Analytic study of the relationships between wind and current in the equatorial zone of the ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 2, 1965, 319-322

TOPIC TAGS: wind, ocean current, ocean dynamics

ABSTRACT: The author considers the problem of a current produced by the wind in a section of the ocean bounded by the surface of the sea $z = \zeta(x, y)$, the surface $z = H = \text{const}$, and the planes $x = 0$, $x = L = \text{const}$. The coordinate source is located on the undisturbed surface of the sea $z = 0$, the x -axis is along the equator to the east, y is toward the north, and z is directed downward along the vertical. It is assumed that the current is a steady-state flow of homogeneous liquid. Horizontal exchange of motion and nonlinear inertial terms are disregarded, and ζ is assumed to be small in comparison with H . The coefficient of vertical exchange A is assumed to be constant and the Coriolis coefficient $\Omega = \beta y$, where $\beta = 2\omega/R$, R is the radius of the earth. The author limits himself to the case of a zonal wind, considering the

Card 1/2

L 3079-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024000

components of tangential wind stress $T_x = T_x(y)$, and $T_y = 0$. The basic relationships for this problem are given from the classical theory of ocean currents. The boundary condition for the stream function is given and the equation for the stream function is solved. It is found that the deep equatorial countercurrent is independent of the distribution of wind stress. There is also a countercurrent south of the equator according to theoretical calculations which have been confirmed by observations in the Pacific Ocean. "I am grateful to A. I. Fel'zenbaum for a number of valuable comments." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 10 formulas. 44,55

ASSOCIATION: Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Marine Geophysics Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 01Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 010

Lehr

Card 2/2

L 09176-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP7002294

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/004/0788/0791

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, E. N.; Fel'zenbaum, A. I.; Shapiro, N. B.

ORG: Marine Hydrophysical Institute, AN UKRSSR (Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UKRSSR)

TITLE: Computing steady-state sea and ocean currents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 4, 1966, 788-791

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, atmospheric wind, climatology

ABSTRACT:

The article cited below is a special case which is best understood against the background of material given by one of the authors, A. I. Fel'zenbaum, in his book Teoreticheskiye Osnovy i Metody Rascheta Ustanovivshikhsya Morskikh Tacheniy (Theoretical Principles and Methods of Computation of Steady-State Sea Currents). The authors consider the problem of determination of a steady-state current caused by the wind and climatological factors in a sea or ocean basin. Since the horizontal dimensions of the basin considerably exceed its depth, there is a singular boundary layer at the bottom of the basin. It therefore is possible to adopt the condition of hydrostatics and in the equations of horizontal motion there is allowance only for vertical exchange of momentum. A numerical solution of the prob-

UDC: 551.465

Card 1/2

0925 0559

L 09176-67

ACC NR: AP7002294

lem is given. For a simplification two cases are considered: a homogeneous liquid with allowance for the nonlinearity of the equation of motion and a nonhomogeneous liquid without this allowance made. The nonstationary problem can be solved easily by neglecting certain terms in the equations of horizontal motion. This article was presented by Academician L. I. Sedov on 28 July 1965. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas. [JPRS: 37,397]

SUB CODE: 08,04 / 26Jul65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 nat

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TITLE: Study of stabilized wind circulation in a homogeneous ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 3, 1966, 569-572

TOPIC TAGS: wind, wind velocity, atmospheric circulation, ocean current

ABSTRACT: In this article the author examines the problem of studying circulation excited in a rectangular ocean of constant depth by a system of zonal winds. The mathematical treatment of the problem revealed that the integral circulation in the ocean arises not only in the presence of a nonuniform wind but also with a uniform wind. This is the result of the "finer" consideration of bottom friction in the aggregate with a latitudinal change of the coriolis parameter in the equation derived by the authors in comparison with previously proposed equations. When there is a transverse irregularity of the zonal wind the integral circulation is generally intensified. An interesting feature was the weakening of western intensification north and south of the equator. The maximal values of the vertical current velocity are reached at the western shore and amount to 85 cm/sec. At the equator

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there is a negligible total westerly flow (up to 1 cm/sec) in the wind system under consideration. As a rule, the current velocities at individual levels differ both in direction and in magnitude from the average vertical current velocities. This pertains particularly to the ocean surface and to the equatorial region. The vertical velocity component does not change sign with depth or along the meridian. In the region of the equator there is an intense uplift of water, whereas to the north and south there is an alternation of zones of the rise and descent of waters. Calculations for a nonuniform wind demonstrated that abatement of the wind leads to a pronounced intensification of an easterly flow at the equator, as a result of which a powerful and more isolated (from the intertrade counter current) deep counter current of the Cromwell and Lomonosov type currents is formed. It is interesting that an increase of the transverse dimension of the ocean leads, other conditions being equal, to a weakening of the western intensification of currents and to a simultaneous intensification of zonal flows. The paper was presented by Academician L. I. Sedov 28 July 65. The authors thank G. I. Marchuk and L. N. Gutman for indicating the method of numerical solution of the problem and a number of interesting comments during discussion of the results of the calculations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas.

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ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHAPIRO, E. I.

Nov 1947

USSR/Medicine - Flies
Medicine - Heredity

"Analysis of Variations of Rate of Natural Mutation of *Drosophila Melanogaster*,"
M. V. Ignat'yev, E. I. Shapiro, Institute of Anthropology and Zoology, Moscow State
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IA 38183

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"Comparative Characteristics of the Mutagenous Action of X-Rays in Different
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V 7613 SHAPIRO, N. I.
MD EFFECT OF IONIZING RADIATIONS ON THE FERTILITY OF MICE AND THE VIABILITY OF THEIR PROGENY. N. I. Nuzhda, N. I. Shapiro, O. N. Petrova, and O. N. Kitneva. p.14-33 in *Meetings of the Division of Biological Sciences. Session of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. July 1-5, 1955. Moscow, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 1955. 339p. (In Russian)*

Röntgen irradiation of male mice (200r and 400r doses) decreases their mating capacity and the litter numbers of those crossed with non-irradiated females. The latter is due to the high mortality of the embryo at various stages of embryogenesis. Among the progeny of the irradiated males there occur a great number of still births. One to three months after irradiation the fertility of the males is restored. The mice originating from ova inseminated with sperm developing from the regenerated germ cells do not differ from the control ones as regard their viability. The

post-embryonic development of the progeny of the irradiated males does not exhibit any deviations from the norm. The number of litters from males of the first generation originating from the irradiated males is markedly reduced as compared with the control. It was found that the hereditary character of sterility is caused by roentgen irradiation. A single total roentgen irradiation of female mice disturbs the course of the oestral cycle as manifested in a decrease in frequency of the oestral and pro-oestral stages and an increase in that of meta- and dioestral. The degree of disturbance depends on the dose and length of the post-irradiation period. The minimum effective dose of a single roentgen irradiation is about 50r. The disturbance in the course of the cycles sets in after a certain latent period (one to two months) depending on the dose. Within a six-month period following irradiation (doses 50, 100, 200 and 400r) the disturbance in the oestral cycle was found to be irreversible. The disturbance in the oestral cycle as caused by roentgen irradiation is similar in character in mice of the A and C₅₇-black strain as well as in multipara and virgin females of strain A. A single total exposure of the females to 15 and 25r doses, although not affecting the course of the oestral cycle, decreases their fertility. Chronic exposure to small doses of gamma rays likewise evokes disturbances in the course of the oestral cycle in C₅₇-black females. (auth)

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